

Successor to the Democrat-Advance.

WANT COLUMN. PERSONAL. MISCELLANEOUS. LOST. DRESS-MAKING. WASHINGTON LETTER. REMINISCENCES OF OLD TIME POLITICAL LEADERS. OUR LONDON LETTER. THE WEEK'S REVIEWS OF EVENTS BEYOND THE ATLANTIC.

RECONSTRUCTION OF COURTS—Gambetta—Chambers—Cheap Titles—The Bartholdi Statue—Capt. Webb—The Zulu King.

Correspondence to the Gazette. London, July 29.—It is a short jump from Great Britain over to France, where I hope to see soon in person. Just now I am "anchored" here and will remain here for a while at least. I read all the Paris dispatches through and enjoy them no little. Lately I have been watching with much interest the reports of certain legislation there on the subject of the magistracy. A bill has been introduced in the senate looking to the complete reorganization of the magistracy in France. I am not posted as to all its features, but am safe in saying that its real purpose is to place the magistracy at the mercy of the government and make all the magistrates depend on the executive will. On the 20th instant it was decided by 134 votes to 127 that the bill was unjust and that its clauses should be discussed at once, the majority vote representing the friends of the bill.

The minister of justice, M. Martin Fauchier, defended it, but it was strongly condemned by M. Aillon, the eminent advocate and staunch Republican, and also by M. Jules Simon. The latter is said to have made one of his greatest oratorical efforts in denouncing a measure which is a negation of the principles upheld by the Republicans when in opposition. He said: "For a magistracy to be at the mercy of the government will leave the honor and liberty of citizens without protection. Magistrates thus dependent on the Executive will ask whether the parties coming before them are Republicans or Royalists, and the only barrier against political position will disappear. Hitherto France, with rare exceptions, has had a Bench which, as proudly remarked by one of its members, 'rend des arrêts, et ne rend pas des services,' but the functions are now to be combined. For this purpose, instead of bluntly saying, 'There are magistrates who are not Republicans,' and who deal impartially with litigants who are not Republicans; whereas this state of things must be altered, and a man not Republican must be deterred from going to law, with the certainty of losing his case; the preference is, 'We are going to reduce the number of judgeships, and to redistribute the judges, superseding not the man whose post is abolished, but anybody we choose in any part of France, so as to effect the necessary re-elections.' Thus a Judge at Aix, who is not a Republican may be dismissed and replaced by a Republican taken from the other end of France. In this way all the Judges unpalatable to the government will be got rid of."

At least seven hundred judges will be sacrificed at a stroke if the bill passes, and those left and newly appointed will be constantly subject to a translation, which in most cases will be tantamount to dismissal. As a Texian I am not unfamiliar with the operations of such a power. Though not in Texas as a citizen during the days of reconstruction, I am informed as to the history of those times and surely there is no blacker page in that history than that which records the prostitution of the power of the executive over the judiciary for partisan purposes. Those were the days of glaring and disgraceful inefficiency and corruption in high judicial places in the state, and well may a liberty loving man fear for the ultimate success of Republicanism in France, when the indications point the enactment of a similar role there, as that which disgraced the state of Texas. Nowhere is an independent bench so essential as in a republic, and France will have lost its principal safeguard against shameless prostitution of executive power when its judiciary is placed in the power of such executive. I have just been reading American papers in which Dorey has been telling about his and Garfield's plans to secure the latter's election. I have been more than disgusted at the shameless tale which I apprehend has much foundation at the bottom of it. As a citizen of the republic I have felt and I still feel a degree of humiliation at the revelation that I find it impossible to describe. "O Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name!"

M. Simon might well profess amazement at the courage of a minister of justice venturing to accept the responsibility of sacrificing seven hundred judges. True the bill promises immovability to those judges who remain, but what guarantee is there that future cabinets, imitating the example now about being set, may not deem it necessary to their ends to have a bench after their own pattern? It was said by Dorey that Garfield bartered with Jay Gould to put Stanley Mathews on the supreme bench in exchange for his support and money. It is not unknown to those posted as to late American political history that Joe Bradley got his appointment as the reward for political trucking, and there is good ground to believe that the bartering of those high in power in the United States in judgeships has been going on far more extensively than is generally supposed. I can call to mind today the names of several judges now on the bench in Texas who were appointed to their places in payment for support given in the senate and house of representatives to executive measures. At any rate, they gave the support conspicuously and speedily were taken from the places to which they had been elected and placed on benches manifestly created for the special emergencies. However, it was not my purpose to preach a homily on Texas politics, but I find I have been led in

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with the accomplished lawyer and gentlemen who assumed the duties and position of Judge Black."

WASHINGTON LETTER. REMINISCENCES OF OLD TIME POLITICAL LEADERS.

The Days of Andy Johnson—Judge Black and Jeff. Davis—Luther and Columbus—The Presidential Junketers.

Special correspondence of the Gazette. Washington, D. C., August 15.—The controversy between Messrs. Jefferson Davis and Jere Black involves the veracity of the latter. Mr. Black assumes the task of showing how great a part he was of Buchanan's administration and how wisely and patriotically he acted. Therefore I would tell what I know of Jere Black's integrity as viewed by one whose personal honesty was never questioned by friend or foe. One U. S. Grant did insist on one occasion that Johnson lied, but the world has concluded long ago, that Johnson or Grant or both were drunk. In any event no neighbor knowing Johnson ever believed it possible for him to lie or cheat or steal. Unhappily for Johnson, after he became president and proposed to execute Lincoln's policy, he fell between two stools. He was degraded and hated alike by ultraists North and South. He was subverted by the secessionists, and dreaded and detested by the "Stalwarts." When he became a candidate for congress for the state at large, that the people of Tennessee, whom he loved and honored, might approve of his official conduct as president, the straight original secession Democracy set up the Condeate General Cheatham as their candidate, not that he might be elected, but to defeat Johnson and elect the Radical Maynard. Secessionists always cooperated with the Abolitionists before, during and since the war, even as Preston Brooks was the truest and best friend of Charles Sumner and K. K. Lovejoy. Lovejoy bought 100,000 copies of Kelt's last pyrotechnic display and circulated it over the north to fire the hearts of the people, and wise and good and great were Thad Stevens, Keitt, Wigfall and Lovejoy and "all of a kidney." With such men politics are passions, having no reference to statesmanship or patriotism.

WHAT JOHNSON SAID OF JERE BLACK. It was at the close of this triangular contest for a seat in congress in 1872, that Andrew Johnson met some friends at the Mansion House in Knoxville. Two of these are still living. How it happened it is needless to tell; but allusion was made to some essay of the period by Jere Black, when Johnson expressed his detestation of the man.

"You know," said the ex-President, "that Judge Black was my leading counsel when I was sought to be impeached by the mad-caps of the period. I had conferred with him from the beginning. I had given him all the facts. I had urged him again and again to fix the amount I was to pay. The Saturday before the trial was begun, I again referred to this matter, and again did Judge Black refuse to discuss the subject, and it was thrust aside, when I finally told the judge that I could go no further until we had agreed on the amount and settled his fees."

SOMEWHERE BEFORE this Judge Black had persistently urged me," continued the ex-president, "to send a vessel of war to take possession of a guano island called Alta Vela. Black said that the island belonged to the United States, because of its discovery by one of our citizens, who was Judge Black's client, Black getting half the property, worth the whole, from five to seven millions dollars, if he induced the government to seize the island. I had referred the matter to Mr. Secretary of State Seward, Seward soon reported that the United States citizen, Judge Black's client, could have no shadow of title to the property, since it had been discovered first by citizens of other nations. I stated these facts and conclusions of Mr. Seward to Judge Black and adding, 'It is impossible to comply with your wishes,' utterly forgot the whole affair."

BLACK REVEALS THE NEGOTIATION. Saturday night Black reappeared at the White House as the president's counsel in the impeachment trial. He and the president went over the grounds of defense, and examined the charges preferred and were content. Johnson was assured of triumph, however hardly to be won by the devotion and genius of Black. When Black was about leaving he turned to the president and said: "Of course you understand, Mr. President, that I do not appear in your behalf next Monday unless you agree to send a vessel and take possession, in behalf of my client, of the island of Alta Vela."

The ex-president, telling of the incident, said, "I was utterly dumfounded. I asked Judge Black if I understood him. Black repeated what he had said. I placed my arm on the table before him and said, Judge Black, I would suffer my right arm to be taken off with a cleaver before I would do what you ask. Mr. Seward has settled that question. We part here. I turned away and Black went out. I've never since spoken to the d—d a—!" said the ex-president, "and I hope you will never name him again in my presence." "That Sunday," he went on to say, "was the gloomiest day of my life. I was betrayed by one I deemed a trusted friend and my wisest counselor, even at the supreme moment. I met Senator, then M. C. Beck with his family on the street on their way to church. I told Beck of my betrayal, and I shall never forget his exasperation. I seen S. S. Marshall, of Illinois, of the house judiciary committee, and after telling him what had happened and how Black had sought to take advantage of our personal relations, in order to force me to do a wrongful official act that he might be enriched, I spent the day and night in conference

Base Ball Game—Personal—Dry Weather, and Stockmen Despondent. Special to the Gazette. San Antonio, August 19.—The match game of base ball played here this afternoon between the Austin Red Stockings and the San Antonio Blue Stockings, was won by the Austin boys, the score standing 25 to 16. Both sides played poorly. At the eighth inning the score stood 9 to 21, in favor of the San Antonians, but on the ninth the Austin boys made 16 runs, and won the game.

A former postmaster at Sherman is now cashier in Fowler & Berliner's "White Elephant" keno room in this city.

The weather continues dry, and stockmen are growing very despondent.

DALLAS. The Telegraphers Return to Work—Fort Worth Again Scooped. Special to the Gazette. Dallas, August 19.—The Dallas Assembly of the Telegraphers' Brotherhood today received official information from Master Workman Campbell of New York that the strike had ended, and that the operators were at liberty to return to work. Several applicants to the Western Union for situations. Three were taken back which fills out the Dallas force after the arrival of those who have been ordered here from other points.

The National base ball club of Ft. Worth visited Dallas today and played the Brown Stockings. The latter won by a score of 15 to 7. The Nationals gave the Browns the hardest game they have had thus far and with the practice they can take the coming week will be a formidable team in the state tournament which opens August 27. It is safe to bet they can win one of the four cash prizes, the smallest of which is one hundred dollars.

Senator Mahone thinks the government should undertake the management of the telegraphs.

Band of Hope. ALL MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE Band of Hope are requested to meet at the reading room Saturday, 3 p.m. Regular meeting every Saturday afternoon. M. F. GRANT, Superintendent.

O. O. R. C. THE O. O. R. C. EVERGREEN 57, REGULAR every first and third Sunday at 1:30 p.m. in K. of P. Hall, corner of Third and Main streets. JOHN HODGES, Secretary.

W. C. T. U. THE W. C. T. U. WILL HOLD THEIR regular meetings every Tuesday at three o'clock p.m., at the reading room over Max Elser's old stand. All the ladies are requested to attend and aid us in our work. MRS. T. J. JENNINGS, President; MRS. A. A. JOHNSON, Secretary.

AMERICAN LEAGUE OF HONOR. TRINITY COUNCIL, NO. 539 HOLD THEIR meetings on the second and fourth Friday evenings of the month at K. of P. Hall. Hour of meeting, 8 o'clock. J. W. WRAY, Com.; F. M. GRANT, Sec.

ARTESIAN BATHS. THE BEST BATHING WATER IN THE state is the sulphur, magnesia and soda natural flow 50 gallons per minute; soft as rain water. North west corner public square, Stanley & Haymaker.

THE WHITESEWING MACHINE IS THE Best. Call at examine at Max Elser's, 47 and 49 Houston street.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL FARMS—Each under fence and partly in cultivation; about five miles southeast of city. Will be sold very low for cash. Texas Investment Company.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM OF 236 ACRES IN high state of cultivation, only four miles south of Fort Worth. Will sell cheap for cash. TEXAS INVESTMENT COMPANY.

A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE PLACE, ONLY one and a half miles from Fort Worth, of about forty acres, all enclosed and suitable for a garden tract. Only \$2,500 per acre, part cash and balance on twenty years terms. Three living rings affording water all the year round. Other land for sale adjoining on Silver creek. TEXAS INVESTMENT CO.

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